

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

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ROOSEVELT IS INAUGURATED.

More Visitors in the Capital Than Ever Before.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

The Oath Administered by Chief Justice Fuller—Thousands of People Block the Streets Along the Line of March—Seven Thousand Occupy Seats in the Grand Stand Fronting the Capitol.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

Washington, March 4.—President Roosevelt took the oath of office before a vast gathering of the people he has been elected to serve. The attendant scenes were not unusual. Inaugurations from the time the east front of the Capitol first became the setting for the ceremony have been much the same. Many of the central figures have officiated in like capacity on other occasions when Presidents have acceded to the highest office in the gift of the American people. Chief Justice Fuller, in administering the oath, repeated a solemn function he has performed four times—today his last. Yet, with all this repetition, nothing was jaded and everything appeared new.

The great crowd assembled for the crowning event of a day full of features, cannot be estimated even by comparison. It extended far beyond the reach of the voice and was so densely packed as to carry the stage out of the sight of many. The Capitol plaza, resourceful in accommodating the thousands eager to view the ceremony, was completely filled. People came by its numerous streets and avenues, which, like so many yawning, ravenous maws, greedily swallowed the throng until every coign of vantage was occupied. The trees, barren of foliage, carried their human burdens

possessions. Many of them had never seen the Capitol, and, to a large number, the inauguration of a President was wholly strange. During the hours intervening between the gathering of the crowd and the ceremony there was no letting down of the tension of interest. The passing of a uniformed horseman was sufficient to call forth cheers, although in some sections the multitude showed signs of restlessness. This was true particularly on the outskirts of the throng, where, pressed by constantly arriving recruits, many struggled to get nearer to the point of interest. The effect upon the densely packed multitude was a continuous surging backward and forward—a turbulent sea of humanity.

The rendezvousing of the troops, committees and civic societies, entertained the crowd throughout the long wait incident to the schedule. The various organizations arriving by different routes passed into the narrow defiles which the police kept open, the brilliant uniforms of the troops, the bright sashes of the committees and the rich caparisoning of the horses lending themselves to a kaleidoscopic, panoramic effect. Cheers upon cheers greeted the constantly shifting picture.

As rapidly as the troops arrived they took the positions assigned them. The military escort stretched far to the left and consisted of all branches of the service—horse, foot and artillery. To the right were grouped division after division of state troops and in different places of honor the other organizations took their stand to await the signal to move. The tramping of feet, galloping of horses, the hoarse orders from chiefs and marshals, the rattle of accoutrements and occasional bugle calls contributed to a pandemonium of sound to which the public is unaccustomed at such close range.

The movements of the gathering troops and organizations were not all the crowd had for its entertainment. Directly in its front preparations were in progress for the inauguration itself. A monster stand in the form of an open amphitheater had been erected on a line with the rotunda of the Capitol, and there decorators were engaged in arranging for the ceremony and ushers busied themselves learning the sections to be assigned to the various officials and distinguished guests.

The stand itself was of symmetrical architectural proportions, on a different plan from those used in former years. For this occasion it had been built in the form of a semi-circle inclining to a level platform on which was placed a pavilion for the President's personal use. The amphitheater accommodated nearly 7,000 persons. Jutting out from the main entrance the platform, with its decorations of flags, bunting, palms and flowers, was in brilliant contrast to the naked purity of the stately Capitol, on which, by act of congress, no decorative draping is permitted.

The scene was one of remarkable animation. Those who sought places maintained a running fire of raillery and pushed and jostled each other, the sound of their voices mingling with the shuffling of feet on the asphalted plaza. It was a cosmopolitan public, varied and inclusive, taking in those who from force of circumstances and lack of opportunity were unable to gain desirable places to view the grand procession that was to follow.

Although the ceremony differed little from those that have preceded it, in the great sea of spectators probably there was a larger number of representative Americans than any inauguration has brought to Washington. The Eastern states were rivaled in point of attendance by reason of President Roosevelt's great popularity in the Middle and far West. Delegations were present from every one of the insular

"There he is" were heard frequently, but in nearly every instance the cry was sounded in false alarm.

The official entrance was dramatic. All except those who were participating in the ceremony were seated. When the justices of the supreme court, with the exception of Chief Justice Fuller, emerged from between the Corinthian pillars and marched down the sloping carpeted aisle to their station, they were greeted with applause. The justices wore their robes and skull caps. Then came the members of the diplomatic corps in their gorgeous uniforms and they evoked thunderous applause. Led by Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador and dean of the corps, and followed by the others in order of precedence, they took seats on the right of the stand. Strolling in after them came members of the cabinet, senators and representatives in congress.

Throughout this scene the demeanor of the multitude was that of interested expectancy. The enticing prospect of seeing gorgeous and stately pageants in review detracted in no manner from the keen interest in the less brilliant programme in immediate prospect. The attraction responsible for the assembly of so vast a throng was demonstrated by the tremendous burst of applause which heralded the President's approach.

Taking as a signal the arrival of Mrs. Roosevelt and a party of friends, and a moment later of Vice President Fairbanks and his escort, the applause subsided to await the coming of the man of the hour. Suddenly the crowd on the stand began to cheer. This was taken up by those immediately in front of the platform. The military presented arms, the committee uncovered, and soon the great sea of people was waving hats and flags and shouting itself hoarse.

President Roosevelt came forth from between the massive pillars quietly and composedly. He was escorted by Chief Justice Fuller. With measured tread in harmony with the dignified step of the chief justice, the President advanced in state down the long aisle of distinguished guests. By this time all were standing and nothing could be heard above the roar of thunderous welcome. Immediately following came, arm in arm, the members of the committee on arrangements. As the President passed down the aisle he bared his head and with characteristic sweep of his hat bowed in acknowledgement of the salutation from the stand and the ovation from the people. His manner was not that of a man incurring onerous responsibilities, three years in the White House having familiarized him with the duties of the high office to which he was to be inaugurated. While he waited for the applause to die out he stood in triumph, with no show of vanity, with no evidences of political enmity, apparently no memories of the campaign gone by, and nothing more disconcerting than a huge gathering of loyal Americans.

At a sign from Chief Justice Fuller the clerk of the supreme court stepped forward holding a Bible. A hush fell over the crowd. The President raised his right hand and the oath to support the laws and constitution of the United States was reverently taken amid deep silence. When this had been concluded there was practically no demonstration and the President began his inaugural address, which was as follows:

My fellow citizens: No people on earth have more cause to be thankful than ours, and this is said reverently, in no spirit of boastfulness in our own strength, but with gratitude to the Giver of Good who has blessed us with the conditions which have enabled us to achieve so large a measure of well-being and happiness. To us as a people it has been granted to lay the foundations of our national life in a new continent. We are the heirs of the ages, and yet we have had to pay few of the penalties which in old countries are exacted by the dead hand of a bygone civilization. We have not been obliged to fight for our existence against any alien race; and yet our life has called for the vigor and effort without which the manlier and harder virtues wither away. Under such conditions it would be our own fault if we failed; and the success which we have had in the past, the success which we confidently believe the future will bring, should cause in us no feeling of vainglory, but rather a deep and abiding realization of all which life has offered us: a full acknowledgement of responsibility which is ours; and fixed determination to show that under a free government a mighty people can thrive best, alike as regards the things of the body and the things of the soul.

Much has been given to us, and much will rightfully be expected from us. We have duties to others, and duties to ourselves, and we can shirk neither. We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations on earth; and we must behave as becomes a people with such responsibilities. Toward all other nations, large and small, our attitude must be one of cordial and sincere

friendship. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. While ever careful to refrain from wronging others we must be no less insistent that we are not wronged ourselves. We wish peace, but wish the peace of justice, the peace of righteousness. We wish it because we think it is right and not because we are afraid. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression.

Our relations with other powers of the world are important; but still more important are our relations among ourselves. Such growth in wealth, in population and in power as this nation has seen during the century and a quarter of its national life is inevitably accompanied by a like growth in the problems which are ever before every nation that rises to greatness. Power invariably means responsibility and danger. Our forefathers faced certain perils which we have outgrown. We now face other perils the very existence of which it was impossible that they should foresee. Modern life is both complex and intense, and the tremendous changes wrought by the extraordinary industrial development of the last half century are felt in every fibre of our social and political being. Never before have men tried so vast and formidable an experiment as that of administering the affairs of a continent under the form of a democratic republic. The conditions which have told for our marvelous material well-being, which have developed to a very high degree of energy, self-reliance and individual initiative, have also brought the care and anxiety inseparable from the accumulation of great wealth in industrial centers.

Upon the success of our experiment much depends; not only as regards our own welfare, but as regards the welfare of mankind. If we fail, the cause of free self-government throughout the world will rock to its foundations; and therefore our responsibility is heavy, to ourselves, to the world as it is today and to the generations yet unborn. There is no good reason why we should fear the future, but there is every reason why we should face it seriously, neither hiding from ourselves the gravity of the problems before us nor fearing to approach these problems with the unbending, unflinching purpose to solve them aright.

Yet, after all, though the problems are new, though the tasks set before us differ from the tasks set before our fathers who founded and preserved this republic, the spirit in which these tasks must be undertaken and these problems faced, if our duty is to be well done, remains essentially unchanged. We know that self-government is difficult. We know that no people needs such high traits of character as that people which seeks to govern its affairs aright through the freely expressed will of the freemen who compose it. But we have faith that we shall not prove false to the memories of the men of the mighty past. They did their work, they left us the splendid heritage we now enjoy. We in our turn have an assured confidence that we shall be able to leave this heritage unwasted and enlarged to our children and our children's children. To do so we must show, not merely in great crises, but in the everyday affairs of life, the qualities of practical intelligence, of courage, of hardihood and endurance, and above all the power of devotion to a lofty ideal, which made great the men who founded this republic in the days of Washington, which made great the men who preserved this republic in the days of Abraham Lincoln.

As soon as he finished speaking he re-entered the Capitol and as he disappeared within the building a signal was flashed to the navy yard and the roar of twenty-one guns was begun in official salute to the President.

The President went direct to his room in the Senate wing and began signing bills that had been passed.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Seventy Thousand Casualties in Past Few Days.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The battle raging at the front has assumed enormous proportions. One of the Associated Press correspondents places the Russian loss at thirty thousand men and those of the Japanese at forty thousand. It is said that the attempt to draw a net around General Kuroptkin has not yet succeeded, but the Japanese from Simintin are attempting by forced marches to cut the Russian line of communication.

General Kuroptkin reports that the Russians have been compelled to evacuate their position at Goato pass.

A household necessity—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil Heals Burns, Cuts, Wounds of Any Sort; Cures Sores, Tonsil, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma; Never Fails.

MINING NOTES OF INTEREST.

North Lawrence Mines are Almost Worked Out.

MINERS' ANNUAL CONVENTION.

It Will be Held in Massillon March 14—President Legg Will be a Candidate for Re-election to the Presidency—Peter Gorman and W. J. Davis Will Oppose Him.

Things are quiet in the coal mining districts about Massillon. Particularly is this so of the North Lawrence district, where two of the three large mines have already closed down, having been worked out, and at the third only a portion of the miners are working. About the Massillon district the coal mining business is not booming as it has been in other years at this season. Two of the North Lawrence coal mines are worked out. The pillars have been mined out and the mines will be abandoned. North Lawrence is beginning to show the effects of the shut down, about one hundred and fifty miners being out of work.

There are a few petty grievances about the district and President Legg, of this section of the United Mine Workers of America, with the assistance of Secretary-Treasurer Morgan and Vice President Davis, is setting them without much trouble.

On Tuesday, March 14, the miners of the Massillon district will hold their annual convention in the Trades and Labor Assembly Hall. The convention this year will not be as important as have other conventions owing to the fact that there will be no regular wage scale to adopt, the present agreement between operators and miners being of two years' duration. The punching machine scale will come up for discussion, however, and will require the attention of both miners and operators. One year ago a punching scale for one year was adopted. This was a sort of an experiment, and this year the punching machine scale will need revision and adjustment.

President Legg will have opposition for re-election at the convention March 14. Peter J. Gorman, whose name was mentioned last year as a candidate for the office, will again seek the presidency. President Legg will make no fight for the office but his friends are taking up his cause and argue that he should be re-elected for the good of the union, as he is familiar with every detail of the differences which exist between the operators and miners, and has proved himself during his term of office one of the most able presidents which the Massillon district has ever elected. W. J. Davis will also be a candidate for election to the position of president. John Davis will be a candidate for re-election to the vice presidency, and John Thomas will be his opponent in the contest. Thus far John Morgan has no opposition for re-election to the secretary-treasurer, and it is hardly thought probable that any will develop.

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SURROUNDING THE RUSSIANS.

St. Petersburg Believes Army is in Desperate Strain.

St. Petersburg, March 4.—The Russian left is holding Kuroki, but the center is slowly yielding. The loss Thursday on the Russian right was enormous. The most serious news is that a Japanese column at Simintin has divided, one part to roll up the Russian right, the other going northeast to cut off communication. If the plan succeeds the Russian army will be surrounded.

USED PROFANE LANGUAGE.

Two Massillon Men in Canton City Jail.

Canton, March 4.—Two men from Massillon, one giving the name of John Smith, which is supposed to be assumed, and George Nolan, were arrested at an early hour Saturday morning and placed in the city prison by Conductor Joseph Hollis, who has the power of a deputy sheriff. They were charged with using profane language and creating a disturbance or one of the Massillon cars while the trip was being made between the two cities. They were not given a hearing, but will answer later, when an affidavit will be signed by Hollis. They made a small deposit for their appearance when wanted.

ROAD CLEAR TO MUKDEN.

Left Wing of Russian Army is Cut Off.

Berlin, March 4.—The Tageblatt has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg which says that Kuroptkin reported last evening that the Russian left wing had been cut off and that the Japanese were marching on Mukden. His position is extremely dangerous.

FIGHTING ALL ALONG LINE.

Tokio, March 4.—It is announced today from the army in Manchuria that fighting on the right, center and left is resulting in steady Japanese gains. The Russians have been defeated at Simintin.

JAPS IN NORTHERN KOREA.

Vladivostok, March 4.—Two thousand Japanese troops have landed at Shengudshin, in northern Korea.

ONLY SEVEN DEAD.

Several Missing May Have Been Cremated.

Pittsburg, March 4.—All the wreckage of the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad trains at Clifton, Pa., last night was entirely cleared by 10 o'clock this morning. No more bodies have been found and the previous estimate of seven dead is thought to be correct. It is possible, however, that several have been cremated in the fire following the wreck, as three members of the Ohio engineers' battalion and three porters are reported still missing. Richard Buenger, reported among the dead, is alive and his injuries are not serious.

BODY FOUND BY SIDE OF TRACK.

An Unknown Man was Killed on the Pennsylvania.

ACCIDENT WEST OF THE CITY.

The Body was Found by Sectionmen at 7 O'clock Saturday Morning and Brought to the City—The Man Thought to Have Been a Railroad Laborer from Chicago.

An unknown man, aged about 40 years, was killed by a Pennsylvania train some time Friday night at a point about three miles west of the city. The body was found Saturday morning at 7 o'clock by sectionmen and was brought to the Massillon station.

The man was evidently a laborer and was medium well dressed. He wore a new pair of trousers, a good coat and a fair pair of shoes. He had red hair and a heavy mustache and was about six feet tall. Nothing was found about the body to give any clew to his name.

Several small articles were found in the pockets, including a pipe and a tin can containing some tobacco, a package of cigarette papers, a pocketbook containing ten cents and a railroad laborer's card from the office of Aspen & Sweets, 81 South Canal street, Chicago, directing the bearer to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad office, where he could obtain employment at fifteen cents per hour. The card was dated February 16, 1905.

The man had evidently fallen from a train and struck the rail with his head. The upper part of his body was badly bruised. A deep cut ran diagonally across the left side of the face down to the left shoulder. The body was in a sad condition from exposure after the accident. The time of the accident can only be conjectured, although it is certain the man was killed several hours before the body was found by the sectionmen.

The body is now at Higerd's undertaking rooms. Gorner Schlitz was notified soon after the finding of the body and the bringing of it to the Pennsylvania station.

FOUND STRYCHNINE.

Detectives Carefully Search Mrs. Stanford's Home.

San Francisco, March 4.—The Call today says that at a late hour this morning comes the startling information that during a search of Mrs. Stanford's residence on Nob Hill by detectives, yesterday, a bottle containing strychnine was found. This, it is believed, brings the perpetration of the murder close home.

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FAIRBANKS TAKES THE OATH

A Great Gathering In the Senate Chamber.

CEREMONY BRIEF AND SIMPLE.

Senator Frye, as President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Administered the Oath—The President and His Cabinet, Members of the House, the Diplomatic Corps and Hundreds of Distinguished Officials in Attendance.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

Washington, March 4.—In the presence of as many of his fellow citizens as could be crowded into the Senate chamber, Charles Warren Fairbanks was at high noon today inducted into the office of vice president of the United States. The ceremony was quickly followed by the final adjournment of the Senate of the Fifty-eighth congress, the beginning of a special session, an address by the vice president and the swearing into office of almost a third of the membership of the Senate. All these official acts took place in the chamber just before the inauguration of the President, and were in reality, while themselves of great import, the prelude of the more important event. The installation of the new vice president was severely simple, and as brief as simple. It consisted of a promise, solemnly made with uplifted hand and bowed head, to perform the duties of the office and to support and defend the constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, and it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the Senate. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform on which rests the desk of the preceding officer of the Senate, practically on the same spot on which all the incoming vice presidents for the past fifty years have stood, and where a majority of American freemen have decreed that Mr. Fairbanks shall preside for the four years to come. Plain and democratic though the ceremony was, it attracted to the Senate a gathering of notable people, many of them of such importance that, in accordance with time honored custom, their appearance was heralded with pomp and platitude sufficient to atone for the simplicity of the official acts of the occasion, if not to quite overshadow them. These guests included the foremost representatives of the official life of the capitol city, foreign and domestic, civil and military, and also many other persons of prominence from all parts of the country.

On the Senate floor, with his cabinet, were the President of the United States, himself about to be inaugurated; the diplomatic corps, the supreme court of the United States, the House of Representatives, the admiral of the navy, the lieutenant general of the army, the governors of states, and others distinguished by reason of position or achievement. These sufficed to tax the capacity of that part of the hall, and they were splendidly supplemented and surrounded by the attendance in the galleries, consisting in large part of the wives, relatives and friends of the men who occupied seats below, many of them as distinguished in private and social life as the others in the public service.

Practically all the variety of hue and vivacity of scene came from the galleries, for aside from the decorations worn by the foreign representatives and the gold lace with which the uniforms of the few army and navy officers present were decorated, there was a dull level black and brown on the first floor. This monotony was relieved somewhat in the background by a sprinkle of gold on the gray walls of the chamber, but it was not sufficient to compensate for the absence of animation which only the ladies, with their flowers and ribbons and feathers, could contribute. The section of the gallery usually devoted to the private use of senators was today entirely surrendered to what may be called the executive party, and was occupied by the families and immediate friends of the President and the vice president and of the members of the supreme court and the cabinet. The front row of seats on one side of this section was filled by the members of the President's household, and the corresponding row on the other side by those of the vice president's, Mrs. Roosevelt and the wife and mother of Vice President Fairbanks being prominent among them. The diplomatic gallery, which is rarely occupied by more than two or three persons at a time, was crowded today by the wives of representatives of the various foreign embassies and legations, all manifesting much eagerness to witness what they evidently considered an exceptional ceremony.

Directly opposite that quarter numerous members of the newspaper fraternity occupied their usual places in the press gallery, most of them diligently engaged in portraying the interesting scenes about them. Other portions of the gallery were given over to persons holding special tickets. Every niche and cranny was filled, but the careful rearrangement which limited the number of tickets to the exact capacity of the hall prevented unseemly crowding. The gallery visitors were practically all in their seats before the official guests began to make their appearance. This circumstance was due to the fact that while the officials were detained until a specified time, the gallery doors were opened at 11 o'clock, and ticket holders permitted to enter any time thereafter. They found more of the star performers in their assigned places, if senators may be expected, but the wait was not long, and in the meantime the gallery visitors easily performed the duties of the office and to support and defend the constitution of the United States. This was the oath of office, and it was administered by Senator Frye as president pro tempore of the Senate. The two officials stood confronting each other on the elevated platform on which rests the desk of the preceding officer of the Senate, practically on the same spot on which all the incoming vice presidents for the past fifty years have stood, and where a majority of American freemen have decreed that Mr. Fairbanks shall preside for the four years to come. Plain and democratic though the ceremony was, it attracted to the Senate a gathering of notable people, many of them of such importance that, in accordance with time honored custom, their appearance was heralded with pomp and platitude sufficient to atone for the simplicity of the official acts of the occasion, if not to quite overshadow them. These guests included the foremost representatives of the official life of the capitol city, foreign and domestic, civil and military, and also many other persons of prominence from all parts of the country.

On the Senate floor, with his cabinet, were the President of the United States, himself about to be inaugurated; the diplomatic corps, the supreme court of the United States, the House of Representatives, the admiral of the navy, the lieutenant general of the army, the governors of states, and others distinguished by reason of position or achievement. These sufficed to tax the capacity of that part of the hall, and they were splendidly supplemented and surrounded by the attendance in the galleries, consisting in large part of the wives, relatives and friends of the men who occupied seats below, many of them as distinguished in private and social life as the others in the public service.

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Again all were on their feet, and again was attention sharply fixed. In the entire assemblage there were comparatively few who could not boast personal acquaintance with the chief executive, but this fact did not prevent a general craning of necks to observe

him on this, the crowning occasion in his career. All eyes were turned upon him as, accompanied by the congressional committee and the members of the official household, he strode down the center aisle of the chamber in the wake of the convoying sergeant-at-arms, who placed him in a big red leather chair immediately in front of the presiding officer's desk, where, himself an interested spectator, and still flanked by the committee on arrangements, he sat facing the other spectators. He had gone directly to his seat, looking scarcely to the right or to the left, but evidently never unmindful of the splendid scene about him. Once at the place assigned him, he threw himself into his chair with wonted vigor, and immediately became visibly aware of his splendid environment. He has once before been a participant in an inaugural ceremony, but then only as the recipient of second honors. He was there now as the head of the people of the nation, and by right of their choice and he looked the part. His manner was that of a man who appreciates responsibilities and at the same time feels capable of assuming them—self conscious and self reliant, the object of all observation and alive to all surroundings.

But the chief executive had very little time for reflection. Inauguration time had arrived. The man who had shared with him the honors of the last election had been ushered in in the person of Senator Fairbanks, and was even now standing where on the fourth of March, 1901, Mr. Roosevelt himself had stood, to take the oath of the vice presidential office. Senator Fairbanks had been escorted by the committee on arrangements to the platform on which sat President Pro Tempore Frye and Speaker Cannon, the former of whom was on the eve of performing the last act of his present term in that office by administering the oath which would make Mr. Fairbanks not only vice president but also the permanent presiding officer of the Senate.

Senator Frye does all things with promptness and decision. The two official time pieces were agreed in proclaiming the hour of 12, when, according to the requirements made and provided, the Fifty-eighth congress must come to a close, the Twenty-ninth congress be started on its career, and the new presiding officer introduced and installed. Mr. Frye had already said farewell; the visitors were in their seats. Not a moment was lost. Rising in front of the slender but towering form of his successor, the president pro tempore repeated to him in the form of an official oath the few impressive words which transformed the Indiana leader from the position of a senator to that of vice president of the United States. The ceremony did not consume to exceed two minutes of time, but it was conducted with such dignity and solemnity as to make a lasting impression on all present. Profound stillness characterized the dense assemblage while it was in progress, none present apparently failing to appreciate that an act of sacred national import was being performed. The oath concluded, the two leading participants shook hands cordially, and Mr. Frye spoke a few hurried words of congratulation. With a last positive thump of the gavel the Maine senator relinquished his position as president pro tempore by announcing the final adjournment of the Fifty-eighth congress. Without a look backward, he vacated the seat he had occupied for almost four years, stepped from the presiding officer's platform to the Senate floor and there took his seat to listen with other senators to the address of the new vice president. Mr. Fairbanks had no difficulty in being heard. He spoke deliberately and distinctly, his voice, so well tried during the past campaign, easily reaching all parts of the chamber.

The address received careful attention, and at its conclusion the vice president instructed the secretary of the Senate to read the President's call for an extraordinary session of the Senate. The reading accomplished and the Senate of the Fifty-ninth congress thus installed, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the venerable chaplain of the Senate, came forward to deliver the opening prayer of the first session. In response to a quiet signal from the chair, the Senate and its guests arose and stood while Dr. Hale in his usual impressive manner uttered the invocation.

The organization of the Senate was then completed by the swearing in of senators elected to serve for the next six years. They appeared in platoons of four in alphabetical order at the desk of the vice president, each being accompanied by his colleague. The oath was administered by Mr. Fairbanks, and in each case was immediately followed by signing the Senate roll of membership. This ceremony concluded the day's session and the Senate adjourned to the outside platform to witness with others the inauguration of President Roosevelt. The official guests left the chamber in order the reverse of that in which they had entered, and were closely followed by the visitors in the galleries. The arrangement for exit was excellently contrived, the departure was without confusion or disorder, and only a few minutes were required to clear the hall.

DEATH MIGHT BE PREFERABLE

Imprisonment Regarded by Russians With Horror.

PRISONERS MADE HARMLESS.

When Insanity or Suicide Supervene the Appointed End Has Been Secured—The Refinements of Russian Prison System—Torture in Cells.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—Well may the inhabitants of St. Petersburg shudder as they glance beyond the Neva, at the dark fortress whence, each hour, the north wind brings across the river the discordant sound of its melancholy bells. Melancholy, indeed, for nothing but memories of suffering and oppression sit upon its granite walls, says the St. James's Gazette. Here Peter I tortured and mutilated his enemies. Here he slew his own son Alexis, and to this dungeon, during the licentious reign of the empresses, omnipotent favorites consigned aspiring rivals.

And since then whole generations of men and women, for no other crime than love of their oppressed country, have entered these gates, often to leave them no more.

The horrors perpetrated within the fortresses of St. Peter and St. Paul and the Schlusselburg are typical of the prison system all over the Russian empire, and in spite of official efforts to suppress the facts it has been possible to obtain the truth, both from former officials and from those who have suffered.

A special refinement of the Russian prison system in the case of political prisoners and suspects, who are not given a short shift on the glacis or the gallows, is continued solitary confinement until, as in the case of that splendid intellectual reformer, Dmitri Pisareff, they can be reported as "harmless." Some prisoners here were relieved of their senses quite gently and almost politely. They were shut up in comfortable cells well lit by electric light, and for mental pabulum they were supplied with only religious and technical works. When insanity or suicide supervened, the appointed end had been secured.

But the doom of others present even greater features of horror. Imagine a dark, damp cell, measuring about ten by six feet beneath the level of the surrounding waters, in which the chained man or woman is condemned to lie in absolute idleness, studiously isolated from any intercourse with human beings. There is no bed, no sort of pillow, nothing whatever to cover the body but the prisoner's gray cloak. The amount allowed for food is five farthings a day, which provides bread and water, and three times a week a small bowl of warm soup. For ten minutes every second day the miserable wretch is allowed to see the light and breathe the air in the prison yard.

For the rest, intolerable loneliness, absolute silence, occupation of not the smallest kind, no books, no writing materials, no instruments of manual labor. Madness comes to such gradually with the passing years, not as it came to an unhappy young lady, a rising painter, who received such treatment at the hands of the brutish prison police that she lost her reason instantly. In the majority of cases the mind rots gradually in the enfeebled body. Suicide and madness are the two great weapons in which Russian autocracy puts its trust.

Frequently, says one who has been a prisoner in one of these Russian hells, some poor wretches will make a feeble attack upon a warden in the hope of at last being brought to trial. Shooting or hanging has been their lot. The scenes of suffering witnessed at a slow hanging occupying at least half an hour, have been terrible. Within the courtyard of the prison is a hand hoist for lowering ropes depending over a gallows. To these the victims are attached and then slowly elevated into midair to struggle and gasp till death relieves them from their agony. Should they be taken from their agonies, the warden is to seize them and drag them back to the cell.

On previous occasions when there has been a large number of political offenders insubordination has been deliberately manufactured to afford a pretext for judicial murder. From a Polish nobleman, the husband of an English lady now in London, I learned details of his experiences in such a case. "We never knew," he said, "I and those who had been taken at the same time, until after our morning parade in the prison yard who would return alive to his cell or who would remain in the yard—upon his back on the stones. Every morning we were subjected to the grim sport of a lottery. After being brought from our cells to the yard

we were placed in line, and a certain number being drawn—say five—that number of men were told off from the right. The doomed fifth was then marched with his back to the further wall and a file of soldiers did the rest. I saw my own brother shot before my eyes one morning. I was eventually exiled to Siberia, and from there I managed to escape."

Do you know what it is to have your sentence of death commuted by the czar? A little while ago Europe commented with satisfaction on the commutation by the czar of three death sentences out of five. These "fortunate ones" were immured in cells in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Not only were these dens dark for twenty-two hours out of twenty-four, but the walls were running with damp and pools of water had gathered on the floor. Neither book nor anything that might distract the mind was allowed, and one prisoner having been found designing geometrical figures with his bread had it removed by the jailer, with the remark that hard labor convicts "were not permitted to amuse themselves."

Another calculated torture in these cells is the eye-hole, at which a warden or soldier is posted to watch the prisoner. By this means the quietest prisoner is soon moved to frenzy, and the slightest insubordination is at once punished by merciless flogging, if not worse. Thus it comes about that of the three men whose sentences had been commuted, one, after a year of these horrors, became a consumptive; another, a robust and vigorous workman, went mad; the third, also a man of powerful physique, was rotted with scurvy. Such is the "mercy of the czar."

INDIANS OF CULTURE.

Fun Among Blanketed Braves at Washington.

Washington, March 4.—The blanket Indians who came to take part in the parade if they could and to be spectators if they must, are having the time of their lives. Though they wear the habiliments of savagery, they smoke cigarettes and generally deport themselves as finished men-about-town. They have already created considerable amusement and excitement by riding about the city in two automobiles. The sight of Indians with enormous feather head-dresses and blankets and paint in conjunction with two high-powered and very modern automobiles was a sight worth seeing.

As a matter of fact, nearly all of these Indians are graduates of the Carlisle Indian school, and they are about as much up in the ways of civilization as their white brothers. They were down at the Indian office yesterday and after they had got through their talk with Commissioner Leupp they good naturally lined up on the steps of the interior department for an amateur to take their photograph. The photographer was wrestling with a new camera, and turning to a friend who was with him, said:

"I'm not used to this machine, and hanged if I know what stop I ought to use."

One of the blanketed braves stepped out from the group and took a casual look at the name plate on the camera. Then he cocked one eye at the partly clouded sky and said in perfect English:

"I think that with this light if you use a 48 aperture you will have it about right."

The photographer used stop 18, but it is impossible yet to say how the picture came out.

Dangerous Vertigo

Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, Associated with a Sense of Fulness, Dull Pain or Nervous Sick Headache, is a Certain Indication of an Oncoming Apoplexy or Paralysis.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS

If the person subject to attack of dizziness or swimming of the head, commonly called vertigo, would only stop to realize that these symptoms are not a disease in themselves, not temporary ailments, but the plainest sort of warnings from nature of grave troubles of deeper origin, of an exhausted nervous system or of an oncoming apoplexy, epilepsy or paralysis, the matter would receive prompt attention. Dr. A. W. Chase knew this and provided the cure in his celebrated Nerve Pill, a medicine that brings back the glow of health and strength by its power to furnish just what the ill-fed, half-starved nervous system needs, good, rich, wholesome blood and nerve force or energy.

MR. E. SMITH, OF NO. 1 UNION ST., TROY, N. Y., SAYS:

"I used to suffer constantly from nervous headache and dizzy spells. They came on at any time and in any place—I was never safe from them—stooping over always resulted in vertigo—my head pained me as well. I got a box of DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS and they cured the trouble rapidly, easily and completely. It is the best medicine I ever took. I am as sound as a dollar again in every particular and very glad to recommend it to any one in a similar condition as a safe and certain cure." 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., on every package. For sale by E. S. Craig, Druggist, Massillon, Ohio.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

Number of Patients Doubled in Five Years.

A NEW COTTAGE TO BE BUILT.

All of the State Hospitals are crowded—The Death of William H. Drew Removed One of the Oldest Employees—Superintendent Eyman Called to Dalton Friday.

There were 1,398 patients in the Massillon state hospital on February 15, 1905, and a number have been admitted since that time. It is estimated that there are now 1,410 patients in the institution. This is an increase hardly looked for by the state, and the trustees of the institution a few years ago.

There are more than twice as many patients here now as there were in 1900. The number of patients in the hospital on February 15 for each of the past five years, as obtained from the records, is as follows: 1900, 589; 1901, 783; 1902, 767; 1903, 991; 1904, 1,126; 1905, 1,398. It will be seen that the number of patients has more than doubled in the past five years. The decrease in the number of 1903 over that of the year before was due to the building conditions at the time. The state has been generous to the Massillon institution since its founding and has increased its capacity wonderfully within the past five years. The last general assembly appropriated money for a new cottage, which will be erected this summer. The foundations were built last fall. In many other ways the state has done all in its power to make the Massillon institution the equal of any ever constructed. The present capacity of the hospital is taxed to its utmost, as are all of the state hospitals of Ohio. A new hospital will be built near Lima within two years. A movement has been started to have the state construct a hospital chiefly for the criminal and dangerous insane but nothing can be settled about the matter until the meeting of the general assembly.

The death of W. H. Drew, the head baker, which occurred Thursday afternoon very suddenly, removed one of the few survivors from the hospital who came to Massillon when the institution was opened. Mr. Drew had been head baker all these years and had charge of the improvements made in his department as the capacity of the hospital was increased. The bakery of a necessity had to keep pace with the march of events and it is said that no hospital in the state is so well equipped and so conveniently arranged as that built under the direction of Mr. Drew. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon from the late residence in South Erie street.

Work will be resumed on the new cottage as soon as the weather will permit the laying of brick.

Superintendent and Mrs. Eyman spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Cleveland.

The weekly dance was held Thursday instead of Friday evening because of a concert in the city on the latter evening.

It is expected that the Presbyterian church choir will furnish music at the Sunday afternoon service in William McKinley hall. The Rev. S. K. Mahon will conduct the services.

Dr. Eyman was called to Dalton Friday afternoon to hold a consultation with a local physician.

TWO SHAFTS TO MINES.

Attorney General Says Law Affects All Mines in State.

Columbus, March 3.—Several days ago State Mine Inspector Harrison submitted a mining law to Attorney General Ellis for an opinion as to whether in shaft mining, any mine could be opened for the production of coal, there being but one opening. There are many small mines in the state of that character, with but one opening, and it has been heretofore held allowable to operate them as long as not more than twenty persons were employed in the mine. Mr. Ellis, in his opinion rendered Thursday, holds that such mines can not be operated all for the production of coal and miners can enter and work in them only for the purpose of making a second opening.

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed, when kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

25¢ each will be given for a copy of Semi Weekly Independent of January 4, 1904, and April 28, 1904.

J. H. Edwards, of Cleveland, is a guest of his sister, Mrs. H. S. Blackburn, at her home in West Main street.

Miss Lillian Digel has returned from Wooster where she spent a week with her sister, Miss Estella Digel, at Wooster university.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Harter, of Norwalk, are guests of Miss Mary Baltzly at the Baltzly residence in East Main street. Mr. and Mrs. Harter will visit here and in Canton for a week.

Charles Harris was taken to the penitentiary from Mansfield Friday to serve ten years for the theft of \$1.20, or at the rate of one year for twelve cents. Harris held up a young woman at Mansfield at the point of a match box, which, in the dark, served as well as a gun.

W. J. Davies, of Canton, has been appointed state secretary of the Royal Arcanum to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of that official. Mr. Davies will act until the state meeting April 20, when the office will be filled permanently. Headquarters are at Cleveland.

Mrs. J. P. Burton and Miss Burton have returned from a week's visit in Cleveland where they went to attend the wedding of Miss Mabel Burnham and Mr. Wilbert Landin which occurred on Wednesday in Trinity Cath. chal. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Prescott Burton, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Albert Phillips, who was on her way Friday from her home in Newark, N. J., to Massillon, where she is visiting her mother, Mrs. T. H. Russell, should have reached the city at 9:42 on the Pennsylvania railroad. Her train was delayed by the wreck near Pittsburg and did not arrive until 2 a. m.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First M. E. church was entertained at the home of Mrs. J. J. Dielhenn Friday afternoon. Miss Désie Graybill, Miss Olive Smith, Miss May McConnell, Miss Edna Dielhenn, Miss Bessie Meek and Miss Anna Edwards contributed to a programme of music and readings.

The Bluebell club surprised Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wendling at their home in Duncan street Friday evening. Progressive euchre was played at four tables. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. C. Wensinger and A. Paul. Mrs. Douglass and C. A. Wendling won the consolation prizes. After the games refreshments were served.

Frank L. Sutton, a local B. & O. telegraph operator, broke his leg yesterday while at work in the local office. He was on top of a table when he slipped and fell to the floor, twisting his right leg in such a manner that it was fractured. He was removed to his boarding house at 731 Union street, where medical attention was given him.—Canton Morning News.

Walter Brennenan, of Massillon, has filed a suit against Fanny Bremann asking for a divorce. He charges that she has been unfaithful to him, extremely cruel and neglected her duties as a wife. At one time, the petition states, she struck him with a glass bottle, and at another time she went after him with a razor, making frequent threats to kill him. Al. C. Eggert is counsel in the case.—Canton Morning News.

Some days ago Frank W. Sifert met with a peculiar accident during which he received a severe cut on the chin. While walking up an incline in the rear of his North East street residence with a bucket in each hand, Mr. Sifert's feet slipped on the icy walk and he landed square on his chin. The result was a complete knockout and for several seconds he had visions and saw sights often experienced by a prize fighter. Mr. Sifert has almost entirely recovered from the fall.

OBITUARY.

MISS JESSIE BRUSMAN.

Miss Jessie Brusman, aged 23 years, daughter of Samuel L. Brusman, formerly of Massillon, died at her home in Cleveland at 4:30 Saturday morning. The body will be brought to Massillon over the B. & O. railroad at about 9 o'clock Monday morning and funeral services will be conducted at the chapel in the Massillon cemetery, the Rev. S. K. Mahon officiating.

MRS. MARTHA MELVIN.

Mrs. Martha Melvin, aged 67 years, died suddenly at her residence in Richville avenue Friday evening. Mrs. Melvin took her noon meal with other members of the family at the table. She became ill in the afternoon and soon serious symptoms developed. Mrs. Melvin was the widow of the late Lyman Melvin. She is survived by four children, Mrs. Jennie Hucklebee, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; John B. Melvin, of Massillon; William Melvin, of Michigan. Another married daughter lives in the West.

HOCH INDICTED.

Chicago, March 4.—Johann Hoch has been indicted for murder.

"A dead in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup; natural remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Pleasant to take, Powerful to Cure, And Welcome in every Home.

KIDNEY and LIVER Remedy.

Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all cases and is a safe, affording permanent relief from such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and weakness peculiar to women. Successive generations of the original family have used it.

DR. KENNEDY'S SONS, Boundout, N. Y.

Small druggists. Six bottles \$5.00.

DEATH AT COSHOCTON.

Four-Year-Old Eddie Standen Passed Away Last Week.

Massillon relatives, including Mrs. Cecil, Miss Daisy Cecil, Miss Bessie Gamble and Miss Etta Reeves, attended the funeral of Edward Standen, aged 4 years, in Coshocton last Thursday. The Independent prints the following obituary notice by request:

A deep sadness prevails at the Standen hotel. Little Edward Standen, the light of the home and the entire hotel, passed away at 11:15 o'clock Monday night. He was four years old, just three weeks ago and was a remarkably bright and intelligent child for his years, the pet of all the traveling men who visited the hotel and perhaps better known than any child of a similar age in Coshocton. He was the idol of his parents' heart and they are almost overcome with the deep grief which has come to them.

One week ago last Friday the little fellow was attacked with inflammation of the bowels and became very ill. Dr. McClain and Dr. Barcroft both did all they could for him and Dr. Loving, of Columbus, was called in consultation. Then the boy took a turn for the better and it was thought he would soon be well again, but Monday morning he became suddenly worse. Pneumonia had set in and the child's frail system was unable to withstand the additional shock. There was a rapid rise in temperature and a quickening of the little pulse and he lapsed into total oblivion and was kept alive by oxygen. Miss Thompson, a trained nurse from the Protestant hospital at Columbus, did all in her power to nurse him back to life but it seemed the bright soul was wanted in heaven.

Edward was a member of the M. E. Sunday school and was loved by his teacher and fellow scholars. The funeral services will be conducted by the Rev. Clark and the Rev. Kohler Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Besides his parents Edward is survived by the following sisters, all of whom are older: Harriet, Alice, Susan and Caroline.

An account of the funeral says: Many sorrowing relatives and friends attended the funeral of Edward Standen at the Standen home at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The services were conducted by the Rev. Clark and the Rev. Kohler, and the music was under the direction of Mr. Thompson, of the M. E. choir, who sang beautifully. The remains were laid at rest in Southwell cemetery. Four of little Edward's cousins acted as pall bearers. They were: Miss Bessie Gamble, of this city; Miss Jennie Gamble, of Columbus; Miss Daisy Cecil, of Massillon, and Miss Etta Reeves, of Massillon.

DEATH OF RELATIVE.

James Gauntlet Killed in Mine in Pennsylvania.

S. A. Morgan, of 148 Wooster street, received a telegram from Tremont, Pa., Wednesday evening saying that James Gauntlet had been killed in a coal mine. Mr. Gauntlet was a nephew of Mr. Morgan. The deceased's mother was Mr. Morgan's sister.

Mr. Gauntlet was born in Pennsylvania but had visited relatives in this city and vicinity several times. He was 38 years old and is survived by a wife and one daughter eight years old.

Four brothers and five sisters also survive. A number of the deceased's relatives live in East Greenville, Stanwood and other sections of the western part of Stark county. The funeral will be held in Tremont Sunday with interment there.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

That of Tuscarawas Township to Meet March 10.

The next session of the Tuscarawas Township Teachers Institute will be held at the Chapel school house, on Friday, March 10. Program:

Afternoon Session.

Song..... Miss Bertha Rinhardt

Paper—Selected..... Chapel School

Recitation..... Miss Luella Shultz

Paper—Selected..... Chapel School

Evening Session.

Song..... Chapel School

Address..... Mr. L. T. Stoner

Duet..... Greenville School

Address..... Mr. W. P. Walter

Recitation..... Stanwood School

Address..... Mr. E. G. Bowers

Recitation..... Brush College

Paper—Selected..... Miss Alice C. Stockdale

Song.....

C. B. Lockwood Struck by W.

& L. E. Engine Saturday.

C. B. Lockwood, a patient at the Massillon state hospital, was killed on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad a few miles north of Navarre Saturday morning. He was evidently walking on the track and was struck by the engine of a freight train leaving Navarre at about 9 o'clock.

No one knows what he was doing so far away from the hospital and on the railroad track. He had no business which would take him to that vicinity.

Lockwood was admitted to the hospital from Summit county about a year and a half ago. He was slightly deranged and for the last year has been a gardener at the hospital. Last summer he had entire charge of Superintendent Eymau's English garden. He is survived by a wife. The funeral arrangements will not be made until the family can be heard from.

CHOPPED FOOT WITH AXE

Serious Accident of Young Man

Near Navarre.

George Farber, a young man who lives with his uncle, Solomon Shreffer, east of Navarre, was chopping wood Friday afternoon when his ax slipped and the blade went into his foot, splitting it half way to the ankle. He has been delirious ever since.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Easily cured. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief, permanent cure.

Any drug store, 50 cents.

IF YOU HAD A

NECK

AS LONG AS THIS FELLOW AND HAD

SORE THROAT

ALL THE WAY DOWN

TONSILINE

WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

5¢ and 10¢. AU D'après THE TONSILINE CO., CANTON, O.

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